GERANIUM ERIANTHUM DC.—ALASKA RANGE: Richardson Highw., between Paxon and Summit, No. 563. HEAD OF CHITINA R.: *H. M. Laing*, No. 142. Moist, alpine meadows of the south slope of Alaska Range.

New to the flora of the interior.

LINUM LEWISII Pursh.—HEAD OF CHITINA R.: *H. M. Laing*, No. 143. Previously (under *L. perenne*) recorded from Ft. Yukon (*Rothr.*).

CALLITRICHE HERMAPHRODITICA L. *C. autumnalis* L. For discussion see Fernald in RHODORA, **25**: 211 (1923).—SEWARD PEN.: north coast, Buckland R., No. 1598. Common in tundra lakes of the Bering Sea region.

New to the flora of Alaska.

C. VERNA L. emend. Lönnroth, Obs. Crit. 17 (1854). *C. palustris* L. of Am. auth.—FAIRBANKS: Goldstream Cr. and Pedro Dome, No. 142. ALASKA RANGE: Nenana Valley, Lignite, No. 308. YUKON DELTA: Kotlik, No. 874 (f. CAESPITOSA). NORTON SD.: Pastolik, No. 1010 (f. CAESPITOSA). SEWARD PEN.: Port Clarence, No. 1441; north coast, Buckland R., Nos. 1595–1597. Apparently common in shallow ponds throughout the region.

Known previously from the Aleutians and the south coast.

EMPETRUM NIGRUM L.—HEAD OF CHITINA R.: *H. M. Laing*, No. 144. SEWARD PEN.: Nome, *Thornton*, No. 483 (T). DIOMEDE ISL.: No. 1714. Common throughout the region but in the interior sometimes absent in the lowland.

IMPATIENS BIFLORA Walt.—TANANA R.: Hot Springs, No. 655.

New to the flora of Alaska.

(To be continued)

ON THE STATUS OF ELEOCHARIS ROBBINSII IN NEW YORK

ROBERT T. CLAUSEN

House (1924) reported *Eleocharis Robbinsii* Oakes in New York from Dutchess County and Long Island, also as rare in the northern and central parts of the state, whence he listed it only from Essex and Oswego Counties. Although Svenson (1929 & 1939) stated the range as extending westward through central New York to Michigan and northward to the Timagami Forest Reserve, Ontario, he cited only one collection from southern New York, but on his map indicated two collections from the central part, one from the northern section,

and several from the southern part. On the basis of this evidence, one might conclude that the species is rare and local north of Dutchess County, but data at hand do not support this conclusion.

In the field, the writer was introduced to *E. Robbinsii* by Mr. J. L. Edwards at Hopkins Corners, 3½ miles north-northeast of Lafayette, Sussex Co., New Jersey (*Clausen & Edwards 3530*). There the species was growing abundantly in water 2 feet deep in a pond-like marsh in a limestone depression. Impressed by the superficial resemblance of this *Eleocharis* to *Scirpus subterminalis*, the writer searched through the herbarium at Cornell University to determine whether there were any sheets of *E. Robbinsii* from central or northern New York from stations additional to those already reported. In the cover designated for *Eleocharis Robbinsii* there was only one such sheet, the collection of *G. T. Hastings*, August 1, 1898, from Tully Lake. In the cover for *Scirpus subterminalis* Torrey a surprise awaited me. There were six collections of *E. Robbinsii* from an equal number of counties: Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Onondaga, Putman, and St. Lawrence. Although some of the specimens were sterile, others had spikes, but these were mostly poorly developed or depauperate, hence the errors in identification.

Characters ordinarily employed for distinguishing flowering and fruiting specimens of *Eleocharis* and *Scirpus*, can not be used for sterile material. To separate sterile herbarium specimens of *E. Robbinsii* from *S. subterminalis*, the following key may prove helpful.

A. Culms prominently and coarsely longitudinally ribbed, ribs 4–8 across the flattened culm, varying in size and irregularly spaced; stomata conspicuous, in prominent linear series; culms 1–2 mm. wide when pressed; capillary leaves or abortive culms occasionally present . . . . . *Eleocharis Robbinsii.*

AA. Culms obscurely and finely longitudinally ribbed, with the ribs 6–12 across the flattened culm, these equal in size and regularly spaced; stomata inconspicuous, not in prominent linear series; culms 0.6–0.8 (–1.0) mm. wide when pressed; capillary submerged leaves commonly present *Scirpus subterminalis.*

The culms of *Eleocharis Robbinsii* are usually rigidly erect in the field, with the spikes well out of the water; while the culms of *Scirpus subterminalis* tend to trail, with the spikes scarcely out of the water.

As a result of the study of specimens in the herbarium of Cornell University (Corn) and at the New York Botanical Garden (NY), the writer considers *Eleocharis Robbinsii* to be rather widely distributed and not rare in central and northern New York. No specimens were

studied from west of Onondaga County. Citations are made for all counties from which material has been seen.

NEW YORK. Dutchess Co.: Pine Plains, *T. C. Porter* (NY). Essex Co.: reported by House (1924). Franklin Co.: Fish Creek, Upper Saranac Lake, *W. C. Muenscher*, *W. E. Manning*, and *B. Maguire 294* (Corn). Fulton Co.: outlet of East Caroga Lake, *W. C. Muenscher* & *R. T. Clausen 4421* (Corn) Hamilton Co.: shallow water, south end of Long Lake, *W. C. M.* & *R. T. C. 3843* (Corn). Onondaga Co.: shallow water, Big Tully Lake, *W. C. M.* & *O. F. Curtis, Jr. 5004* (Corn). Putnam Co.: south end of Pine Pond (Gyspy Lake), *W. C. M.* & *O. F. C., Jr. 5686* (Corn). St. Lawrence Co.: Massawepie Lake, *W. C. M.* and *Bassett Maguire 1027* (Corn). Suffolk Co: Calverton, *Roy Latham 4565* (Corn); also 11 other collections.

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HOUSE, HOMER D. 1924. *Eleocharis Robbinsii*, in Annotated list of the ferns and flowering plants of New York State. N. Y. State Mus. Bull. No. 254: p. 136.

SVENSON, H. K. 1929. *Eleocharis Robbinsii*, in Monographic studies in the genus *Eleocharis*. RHODORA **31:** 154–155.

———. 1939. *Eleocharis Robbinsii*, in Monographic studies in the genus *Eleocharis*—V. RHODORA **41:** 11. Map 3.

ERECHTITES MEGALOCARPA ON LONG ISLAND.—The unusually fleshy and rugose plant with achenes 4–5 mm. long, found locally on the sandy borders of salt marshes of southern Cape Cod, now appears in similar spots on Long Island. At Islip, Suffolk County, it is found in sandy saline flats accompanied by *Spartina*, *Salicornia*, and *Pluchea camphorata* (*Svenson* no. 6855).—H. K. SVENSON, BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN.

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